THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9266. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY Evening next will be presented, the Tragedy of the

FAIR PENITENT.

Horatio,	Mr ROSS.
Lothario,	Mr WOODS.
Sciolto,	Mr STANTON.
Lavinia,	Mrs WOODS.
Califta,	Mis TAPLIN.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

ALL THE WORLD's A STAGE.

Sir Gilbert Pumpkin,	Mr FOWLER.
Charles Stanley,	Mr KELLY.
Harry Stukely,	Mr GRAHAM.
Diggery,	Mr JOHNSON.
Mifs Bridget Pumpkin,	Mrs HEAPHY.
Kitty Sprightly,	Mrs WHITE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, EDIN. JAN. 17. 1781.

THE Magiftrates, after taking a proof of the preſent price of Wheat, raiſed the price of bread half an aſſize, to take place on Monday the 22d current, when

	Avoirdupois. Lib.	oz.	dr.
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	10	2
Ditto houſehold,	0	13	9
The twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1	4	4
Ditto houſehold,	1	11	2
The threepenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1	14	6
Ditto houſehold,	2	8	11
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	5	1
Ditto houſehold,	0	6	12½

			Sterling. s.	d.
Loaves and bricks ſold at ten pence per dozen,	to weigh each loaf or brick,	wheaten	0	8 8
		houſehold	0	11 2¾
Ditto ſold at five pence per dozen,	to weigh each loaf or brick,	wheaten	0	4 4
		houſehold	0	5 9½

	Lib.	oz.	dr.			Sterling. s.	d.
Peck Loaf to weigh	17	6	0	to be ſold the	Wheaten for	2	3½
					Houſehold for	1	8½
Half Peck Loaf to weigh	8	11	0	and to be ſold	Wheaten for	1	1½
					Houſehold for	0	10½
Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8	and to be ſold	Wheaten for	0	7
					Houſehold for	0	5¼

STATE LOTTERY FOR IRELAND—1781.

BEGINS DRAWING THE TWENTY-SIXTH MARCH.

THE TICKETS, SHARES, AND CHANCES OF TICKETS ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At their Toy-ſhop and Licenſed State Lottery Office, oppoſite the Tron Church, EDINBURGH.

On account of Meſſ. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London.

(Remarkable for ſelling the moſt capital prizes.)

SCHEMES of the Lottery, and Plans of the Chances, to be had *gratis* at the Office, where the moſt authentic and early account of each days drawing may be known.—Tickets and Shares in the late *Engliſh State Lottery* examined at One Penny each number, and money at current value for the prizes.——Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

Woollen Drapery and Mens Mercery Goods, IN THE NEWEST TASTE.

ALL the articles that are Faſhionable in LONDON for Gentlemen's Dreſs, ſelected in that city, got to hand by the Stage-Coach and Waggon, are ſelling, at the Peacock, oppoſite the Luckenbooths,

By ARMOUR and HAMILTON.

Superfine, ſecond, figured, clouded, maſqueraded, and printed CLOTHS; the plain colours ſuch as chiefly wore; the others of the genteeleſt fancy.

Plain, ſhagged, and rich figured Velvets for veſts;—long-piled Mohair Shags;—Printed Velverets;—Silk, Cotton, and Worſted ruff and plain Stocking Veſts.

Florentines, Sattinets, Velvets, and Velverets, for Breeches.

Plains, Hunters Cloths, ſtripped and clouded Beavers, and a great variety of other articles for winter great coats.

Scots Mauds for clokes and coats, new patterns.

Shirts and Stocks ready made.

ARMOUR and HAMILTON, by the ſtock of goods they have laid in for the winter trade, hope to keep that ſhare of public favour that has been beſtowed upon them. They would be wanting in gratitude if they did not exert every endeavour to maintain it. Their goods being purchaſed by themſelves in regular journies which they make to England, are got on the beſt and *loweſt* terms, and can be ſold accordingly.

PETER FORRESTER AND CO.

Oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh,

HAVE juſt now added to their large STOCK of HARDWARE and JEWELLERY GOODS, ſome of the neweſt and moſt elegant London Patterns of the following articles:

Brown Tea-Kitchens, with and without plated mountings.
Silver, Gilt, Argentere, and Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Fine Set Stock and Knee Buckles, with gold edgings.
Ditto Shoe, ditto with ditto
Patent Time-Pieces by Kentiſh.
Great variety of Plated Table and Chamber Candleſticks.
Sets of Plated Caſtors, 5 and 8 glaſſes each.
Plain and Set Gold Cravate and Hair Slides.
Plain Gold and Enamelled Breaſt Pins.
Plain and Set Gold Hair-rings; with New Patterns of Hair-Work for Rings, Lockets, &c. &c.
Neat Hair and Silk Watch and Cane Strings. And
New faſhioned Silk-Purſes.

N. B. They are juſt now ſelling, on very moderate terms, at their Warehouſe within the Exchange, a great choice of fine GREY FURS, and DANTZIC HONEY.

They continue to give the higheſt prices for Light Gold, Old Silver, and Lace; and exchange Silver Plate of all kinds on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Commiſſions from the country executed with the greateſt care and expedition; and every article charged equally low, as if the cuſtomer was preſent.

MIDWIFERY.

ON Monday the 5th of February, Doctor YOUNG and Mr HAMILTON will begin their Spring Courſe of LECTURES on the THEORY and PRCATICE of MIDWIFERY.

The ſame day, they will begin their LECTURES for the MIDWIVES.

From the London Papers, Jan. 16.

LONDON.

State of Holland, as it was at the end of 1779, *and the beginning of* 1780.

Population. From the accounts which are laid annually before the Prince of Orange, by the Tax-office at the Hague, it appears that there were 4,875,000 ſouls in the United Provinces, in the month of June 1779.

Revenue. The amount of the Dutch revenue was calculated in 1780, as follows, viz.

	Pounds Sterling.
Internal exciſes	3,860,000
Cuſtoms	470,000
Poll-taxes	230,000
Conquered diſtricts	95,500
Eaſt-India Company	126,000
Bank of Amſterdam	60,000
Other miſcellaneous articles	310,000
	L. 5,151,500

Army. In general the Dutch keep up a ſtanding force of about 40,000 men, all Germans, Switzers, or French refugees; but they have augmented it lately to the following number:

Horſe and dragoons	6,300
Infantry	43,000
Artillery	4,000
	L. 53,000

Navy. In 1777, the report from the Admiralty to the Prince of Orange, was almoſt that of no navy at all, in a condition fit for ſea; but they have ſince been very diligent to put their marine on a more reſpectable footing, At preſent it conſiſts of

1	Ship of	74 guns.
1	-	70
14	-	60
12	-	50 reckoned of the line.
10	-	46
5	-	40
16	-	30

And it is believed [illegible] that in the ſpace of a year they [illegible] more of the line ready for ſea. They could man a fleet of 70 ſail of the line if they had the ſhips, but not without greatly diſtreſſing their trade.

Trade. It is an error to think, as many do, that the Dutch have only a remnant of their former commerce. The fact is, it was never better than at preſent; their Eaſt India commerce is exactly what it was. Their fiſheries have improved, and their trade to the Baltic very great. The whole commerce of Holland is ſuppoſed to yield a ſuperlucration of national wealth, not ſhort of eleven millions ſterling per annum.

Manufactures. Of every kind (except bleaching) have declined ſo much, as to be among the pooreſt of their reſources. They have very few fabrics that work for exportation.

Government. This has ſuſtained a great change within forty years. The form is democratical; but it is become almoſt a pure ariſtocracy; perhaps the government is more formidable on that account.

There is no country in the world where nobility are ſo ſcarce as in Holland. The whole province of Zealand affords only three; the Stadtholder as Prince of Orange, and the Marquiſſes of Fluſhing and Te Veer.

Advice was received from Guernſey on Saturday, that they had drawn out their militia, and made every preparation in their power, to give the French a warm reception, ſhould they attempt to land there; that they had ſent off all their prizes, but they were not much apprehenſive of a viſit from the French, as they had been ſo roughly handled at Jerſey.

Yeſterday a collection was made at the late Rev. Mr Whitefield's chapel, in Tottenham-Court Road, for the unhappy ſufferers, by the late dreadful hurricane in the Weſt Indies, after a ſermon preached on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr Berridge, from Luke, chap. x. ver. 36. 37. "Which now of theſe three, thinkeſt thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? and he ſaid, He that ſhewed mercy on him. Then ſaid Jeſus unto him, Go, and do thou likewiſe." The collection amounted to 171 l. 6 s. An example worthy of imitation.

Orders were ſent down to Plymouth on Saturday, for ſuch Dutch prizes as are carried into that port to be unloaded and ſold there, and not to come to London as was firſt intended.

The letters brought by the laſt Leeward-Iſland fleet from Barbadoes mention, that in the midſt of their very calamitous ſituation, they have the hope that the ſugar planters will not be ſuch ſufferers as had been expected, ſince there was an appearance that the canes were not hurt at the root; in which caſe they will ſhoot again in a few months.

The loſs to Government in the damage to the fortifications at the Iſland of Barbadoes, is eſtimated at 40,000 l. St Anne's Fort coſt Government 30,000 l. it is the Royal Citadel, and is on the weſt ſide of Bride-town.

Amongſt the ſeveral new regiments to be raiſed this ſpring, we hear that Captain Hayter, of the 14th regiment, has made an offer to Government to raiſe a body of men for the King at his own expence.

On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a foreigner was taken in a houſe in Old Burlington-ſtreet, on ſuſpicion of being a principal perſon in ſending intelligence of the utmoſt importance to the enemy. He is yet in cuſtody of two of the King's meſſengers, and was examined before the Secretaries of State this day.

Some time ago General Putnam, who has, in many inſtances, ſupplied the wants, and relieved the diſtreſſes of ſuch of the Britiſh Officers and ſoldiers, as the fortune of the war had thrown into the power of the rebels, ſent a meſſage to the Commander at New York, to acquaint him, that his clothes were ſo very ſhabby, that he could ſcarcely be known by them to be a General Officer; and that in caſe he ſhould be taken priſoner, he ſhould be quite aſhamed to appear in his preſence; and that he therefore begged the favour of being allowed to ſend his meaſure to New York, and to be refitted with an uniform. His requeſt appeared too reaſonable to be denied. Several other rebel officers have ſince obtained the ſame indulgence.

Lord Mulgrave only fired his upper deck guns on the French frigate La Minerve, during the principal part of the action, for which ſome of the officers of his ſhip have cenſured him, remarking, that the frigate might, in the interim, have carried away one of the Courageux's maſts, and in that caſe muſt have inevitably eſcaped. It certainly is a mark of heroiſm for one man to tie his right hand behind him, when he fights another; but if he gets worſted in ſo extraordinary a combat, the ſpectators, ſo far from pitying him, are apt to laugh at his temerity.

From the various *intereſting* reſolutions of the York Aſſociation, it appears, that Lord Effingham, whoſe death has been ſo variouſly reported, is ſtill *living*. The community at large will undoubtedly rejoice at the diſcovery of ſuch an *illuſtrious* member of ſociety, nor will the public *ſatisfa i* be in the leaſt abated to hear, that he has been found in *ſuch good* company.

When American matters come on the tapis, at the meeting of Parliament, Sir William Howe intends to prove, from Col. Tarleton's ſucceſs, that the Americans *will fight*. Colonel Tarleton's corps are chiefly Americans. Sir William ſays, that America and Great Britain want *good* officers, and, God knows, Sir William himſelf has too fully proved one part of the propoſition!!!

Monſieur le Baron de Roloncourt, the French General, as ſoon as he had taken the town of St Helier, politely invited Lieutenant-Governor Corbet, and the other Engliſh officers, his priſoners, to dine with him; whether his Gallic Excellency carried a *ſuit of cocks* with him, or that *Dolly Giblet*, Mr Corbet's *hand-maid*, was to prepare the repaſt, is a fact not yet clearly aſcertained; however, as the French General loſt his *jaw* in the action, we learn that the gueſts all *faſted* that ill-fated day in compliment to him!

Lieutenant-Governor Corbet experienced [illegible] than any man alive: At [illegible] o'clock in the morning *ſafe in bed*, dreaming of enjoyments yet to come! At ſeven taken priſoner, with only *one eye* open! At eight, had the *honourable ſatisfaction* of being invited by Monſ. le Baron de Roloncourt to *dine* with him! At nine, by way of *whet to his appetite*, he is placed before the ſaid French Baron to receive the *firſt fruits* of *Britiſh indignation!* And at ten, to his utter aſtoniſhment, he finds himſelf once more *Deputy-Governor* of the *Iſland of Jerſey!*

The late *Gazette* account of the *Jerſey* buſineſs, is perhaps the moſt *extraordinary* production, whether conſidered in a *literary* or *military* light, that ever was uſhered to the world by the hand of Government! We have often heard of garblings and trimming official letters, to prepare them for the public eye, and in ſome inſtances, that this liberty had been carried too far; ſurely then this *petit morceau* of political comfort would have had ſome attention paid to it, had not the miniſterial *reviſers* been full as confuſed as the *writer* thereof!

How tranſient are all ſublunary joys, exclaimed the almoſt frantic Mr F——, on the arrival of the ſecond diſpatches from Jerſey! curſe on the poltroons! could they have defended themſelves a day or two, what food for patriotiſm, what a field for declamation would ſuch a reſiſtance have produced? the ſhock of the defeat infinitely overbalances the joy of their firſt landing. Much weight may be laid on the ſupineneſs of the garriſon, and the facility with which the enemy effected their landing; but then the Governor! Ah there's the rub—the Governor abſent, and the gallantry of the troops, when once alarmed, counterbalance the Miniſters want of information, and thus enjoin a profound ſilence on a ſubject, that promiſed ſuch a harveſt of ridicule, ſatire, and abuſe!

Great Britain, in the war with America, has been called cruel and blood-thirſty; yet Great Britain, although the Americans, in cold revenge, deliberately hung one of her brave officers, has procraſtinated the trial, and conſequently the ignominious fate of ſeveral American ſpies and traitors now in our cuſtody. Does this look like the ſpirit of perſecution,—like cruelty or a thirſt for blood? No, it is lenity, and, we are ſorry to remark, that it is impolitic lenity, for our enemies attribute our merciful delays to fear and puſilanimity.

The firſt motion of the patriots, at the meeting of Parliament, will be for all papers relative to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorials, &c. to the States General. This is a matter of form with Oppoſition, that they never neglect, becauſe every impediment to the public buſineſs, by unneceſſary trouble to Miniſters, and to clerks in office, are ſome of thoſe invariable *conſtitutional* maxims that the *friends of the people* cannot depart from!

The late glorious ſucceſſes have much deranged the intended declamatory orations in Parliament. General Burgoyne in particular, who purpoſed to talk of Canada, is unfortunately in terror of his own *field pieces*, a certain number of which having *returned* to their allegiance, are determined with [illegible] gainſt all he can ſay of impoſſibilities, improbabilities, *[illegible] labour, hard toil, and Indian defection!*

Lord Macartney and his ſuite go to India from Ireland immediately, in the Swallow ſloop of war, for the ſake of expedition.

From the London Papers, Jan. 18.

LONDON.

This being kept as the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birthday, and great preparations having been long making by many of the young nobility and gentry of both ſexes, it was expected that the Court would be uncommonly ſplendid. The Prince of Wales came in a new and elegant, but plain carriage; and a variety of new and brilliant carriages and liveries have been prepared to make their firſt appearance this day.

On Tueſday laſt the Prince of Wales, for the firſt time, gave a grand entertainment at his apartments in the left wing of the Queen's Palace.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from Gibraltar, which are ſaid to contain very favourable accounts from that place.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Hillſborough's office from Jerſey.

It was confidently reported this morning in the neighbourhood of St James's, that the Earl of Mansfield had or would immediately reſign the Chief Juſticeſhip of the King's Bench, and that Lord Loughborough would be appointed in his room. A chief for the Common Pleas is not yet named.

Yeſterday the order went down from the Admiralty-office, to Sir Thomas Pye, naval commander at Portſmouth, for the trial of Captain Sutton, of the Iſis man of war. Sir John Lockhart Roſs is appointed Preſident of the Court Martial.

On Tueſday evening laſt two perſons of diſtinction arrived in town from Holland, ſaid to be charged with diſpatches for our Court.

A report was circulated yeſterday, at the weſt end of the town, that pacific overtures had been received from Holland.

On Tueſday evening Mr Staley, one of the King's Meſſengers, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from Ruſſia, the contents of which were laid before his Majeſty yeſterday at St James's.

Yeſterday morning the Ruſſian Miniſter had a conference with Lord Stormont, previous to the latter going to the levee.

On Tueſday Admiral Darby received orders to prepare for ſea immediately, and twenty ſhips of the line are ordered to be ready directly, which he is to command, for the relief of Gibraltar. And he has left town accordingly, as have Sir George Collier, Sir Richard Bickerton, and other Captains.

Orders were ſent down to Chatham on Tueſday for ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips and frigates as are ready, to ſail immediately for Portſmouth.

It was laſt night reported at Lloyd's coffeehouſe, that the John armed ſhip had taken a Dutch frigate after an obſtinate engagement, and carried her into Milford-haven.

Lord Howe, it is ſaid, has accepted of the command of the grand Channel fleet, and is to hoiſt his flag on board the Victory as ſoon as the ſquadron returns from the relief of Gibraltar. Admiral Barrington, in this caſe, will certainly go out ſecond in command.

The report that Lord Howe will accept the command of the Channel fleet this ſpring, (ſays another correſpondent) is ſtill undetermined; though there is ſome probability of that event, it is not by any means fully confirmed. A few days, however, may determine it.

No official accounts have yet been received from Admiral Rodney ſince he quitted the American coaſt, but daily expected.

The Dutch merchants meet every day, and have given Court.

The laſt Memorial from the merchants and inſurers of veſſels of Amſterdam, Roterdam, &c. to the States of Holland, ſeems drawn up with all the artful cunning and petulant reſentment againſt this country, that ſelfiſh meanneſs can only dictate; but which, unfortunately, has brought that Republic into a war with their antient friend and ally. The concluſion of it runs in the following inſulting, haughty ſtiles: (To their High Mightineſſes) "Finally, Your Memorialiſts firmly believe that this "State is neither deficient in power, nor that her inhabitants "want inclination or courage to maintain the independence of "their Republic againſt all unjuſt violence: and they alſo look "on it as unſufferable, that a nation which owes the ſecurity and "preſervation of her civil and religious liberties to the aſſiſtance "and co-operation of this Republic, and which otherwiſe is "united with her by ties of mutual and poſitive intereſt, ſhould "dare againſt the firſt principles of natural equity, againſt all "rules of right adopted by all civilized nations, and againſt the "faith of all ſolemn treaties, for the reaſon only of *convenience*; "that this very nation, we ſay, ſhould dare to cauſe ſo much "trouble and prejudice to the commerce and navigation of this "Republic; and that in ſo notorious a manner, that the total "ruin of individuals, and the entire decay of trade, as well as "navigation, muſt be the final reſult of their conduct."

The Board of Admiralty are not yet determined as to the propriety or impropriety of ſuffering Admiral Darby to be brought before a Court-Martial; they ſeem ſatisfied themſelves with the whole of that officer's conduct, and therefore if they conſent to ſuch enquiry, it can only be in order to ſilence certain notorious *Grumbletonians* in the fleet.

The only reaſon aſſigned by the French commander of the Minerva, for continuing ſo unequal a combat, when he was interrogated upon it by Lord Mulgrave, was, "that the Belle Poule had fought an Engliſh ſhip of the line (the Nonſuch) before ſhe ſtruck, and therefore he thought himſelf bound to do the ſame."

Letters were yeſterday received from Philadelphia, which are brought down to the latter end of November, and mention that General Greene, with the line of the army, horſe and foot, is gone to the ſouthward, whither they are ſending all the reinforcements they can poſſibly procure, to ſtop the progreſs of the Engliſh forces.

The laſt advices M. de Vergennes received from Martinico, were dated Oct. 29. and which made no mention of any of the men of war having arrived there or at Guadaloupe; on the contrary, the Governor-General expreſſes his fear for the ſafety of the ſix ſail of the line upon their paſſage from Cape Francois, and fears that two of them were loſt on the 15th near the iſland.

Private letters from France ſay, that Count d'Eſtaing is arrived at Paris.

There is a report upon the Exchange at Paris that two 74 gun ſhips, part of M. Guichen's ſquadron, left in the Weſt-Indies, had foundered between St Lucia and the rock of St Pierre, on the 5th of October laſt, and that all hands were loſt.

The Dutch man of war of 54 guns is ordered to Chatham dock immediately; and the captain and other officers have got their parole granted them at their requeſt.

Yeſterday the buſineſs at the India-houſe occaſioned a warm debate. It was principally on the conduct of Mr Benfield and Mr Becher; and after a conteſt, in which ſeveral of the principal proprietors took a ſhare, it was agreed to decide the queſtions, of reſtoring them to their rank in the ſervice, by ballots on the 23d and 24th inſt.

Yeſterday a petition was delivered to his Majeſty in behalf of, and ſigned by near 150 convicts, who are on board the ballaſt lighters of Woolwich, praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to extend his mercy to them on condition of ſerving in the navy or army.

This day, there was a meeting of the Jamaica merchants at the London Tavern. The attendance was but thin, and nothing deciſive was reſolved upon, except to ſupport a petition to Parliament.

If a reconciliation ſhould be brought about with the Dutch, Government muſt give up the men of war and other prizes his Majeſty's ſhips have taken, but none of theſe taken by private ſhips of war will be reſtored.

From Havre de Grace, we are informed, that, on the 2d inſtant, the Iſabella privateer, of 20 guns, and 100 men, a fine new frigate, ſheathed with copper, ſailed from thence, on a ſix months cruiſe, but unfortunately in the evening it blew hard at W. S. W. and ſhe drove on ſhore and ſplit to pieces upon the Breakers, about eight miles weſtward of that place. The captain and about 70 men were drowned. The remainder got on ſhore upon pieces of the wreck, and were ſaved.

Correct STATE *of our* FLEET *in the* WEST INDIES, *after the late dreadful Hurricane.*

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Vengeance	74	
St Vincent	sloop 16	In the careenage at St Lucia, and received damage
Ætna	bombs 8	
Veſurius	bombs 8	
Ajax	74	Returned to St Lucia much damaged.
Montagu	74	
Brune	32	
Andromeda	28	Wrecked, and moſt of the crews drowned.
Laurel	28	
Beaver's Prize	16	
Egmont	74	Arrived at Jamaica much damaged.
Endymion	44	
Deal-Caſtle	24	Miſſing.
Cameleon	16	
La Blanche	32	Suppoſed to have borne away for Jamaica.
L'Alcmene	32	
Amazon	32	Arrived at Antigua much damaged.
Venus	36	
Albemarle	24	
Fame	74	Suppoſe not to have received any damage, as no mention is made of them in any of the official letters.
Vigilante	64	
Convert	32	
Cyclops	28	
Hornet	16	
Fortune	16	
Savage	16	
Surprize	18	
Star	12	
Salamander	fire ſhips 8	
Blaſt	fire ſhips 8	
Carcaſe bomb	8	At Antigua.

Land Forces at the Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

[illegible] 13th, 27th, 28th, 33d, 40th, 55th, 60th 2d battalion, 86th, 87th, 89th, 90th, and 91ſt regiments of foot, beſides ſome companies of artillery.

Land Forces at Jamaica.

60th 1ſt battalion, 79th, 85th, 88th, 92d, 93d, 94th regiments, Major Dalrymple's corps of Loyal Iriſh, and ſome companies of artillery.

The 99th regiment, deſigned for Jamaica, was taken by the combined fleet.

The 1ſt regiment 1ſt battalion, 13th and 69th regiments, ſailed with Admiral Hood.

Extract of a letter from Faro, Dec. 16.

"An Engliſh privateer has ſent in here two prizes, which ſhe took in the latitude of Cadiz. One of them was from Hiſpaniola, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and ſome gold and ſilver, and was bound to Cadiz. The other an American ſhip from Boſton, with a cargo of ſundries, pitch, tar, hemp, cordage, maſts, yards, bow-ſprits, and many other articles. She alſo was bound for the ſame port as the Spaniard. The above privateer, ſince ſhe has been on a cruiſe in thoſe ſeas, has taken ten ſail of prizes, ſome French, ſome Spaniſh, ſome valuable, and ſome worth very little. It is very remarkable, that though ſhe has been nine months cruiſing, and continually at ſea, ſhe never has had a bruſh with any French or Spaniſh man of war, or privateer belonging to either nation."

Extract of a letter from Jerſey, Jan. 10.

"The late Major Pierſon was interred this afternoon about three o'clock, in the pariſh church of St Hillery, in this iſland, with all the military funeral pomp poſſible; every regiment attended, with the Lieutenant-Governor, the States of the iſland, and all the militia officers; in ſhort, no man could be more loved or reſpected when alive than he was, or more lamented than he is. The King and the country has loſt a finiſhed gentleman, and a very promiſing young ſoldier. He died in the arms of victory, aged 23

ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7. 1781.

"The Governor cannot ſufficiently expreſs his thanks to the regulars for their diſtinguiſhed behaviour on Saturday, by which, and the countenance and aſſiſtance of the militia, he was releaſed, and the country ſaved. The death of Major Pierſon is a ſerious loſs in every ſenſe. He loſt his life exerting himſelf at the head of a ſet of brave men.

"The garriſon of Elizabeth's caſtle, under the command of Captain Edwards, are equally comprehended, and moſt juſtly intitled to the ſame, and Captain Mulcaſter's repairing to that garriſon ſo early as he did, was a ſerious aſſiſtance to thoſe troops that gave proofs of their intentions.

"Captain Lefeyt, of the Wiltſhire militia, who is now on this iſland, who deſerves my beſt thanks for his readineſs and aſſiſtance.

"The troops, &c. to return to their different poſts.

(Signed)

M. CORBET, Lieutenant-Governor."

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh Gentleman in Peterſburgh, Nov. 30.

"The Ruſſian officer, brother to the Princeſs Daſchaw, who was taken up in June laſt for being concerned in firing the Sardinian Ambaſſador's chapel in London, and was releaſed in compliment to the Ruſſian Miniſter at your Court, arrived here ſome time ago; but, to his great ſurpriſe, he was immediately ordered into baniſhment in Siberia, there to expiate the violation of the laws of England. Strange as this may appear to you, it is not the leſs true: and, though it is unuſual for ſovereigns to puniſh a ſubject for crimes committed againſt the laws of other countries, yet the Czarina has certainly condemned this Ruſſian officer to baniſhment, for no other crime, but that which was committed by him in Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields: Her Majeſty declared, that as he had preſumed to violate the laws of nations by his attack on the property of an Ambaſſador, ſhe held herſelf bound to conſider the laws of Ruſſia as violated by him; and though the Engliſh Miniſtry had been ſo merciful as to reſcue him from the rigour of the laws of England, in compliment to her Miniſter at their Court, yet ſhe could not, in honour or conſcience, ſuffer ſo flagrant an offender to remain one day in her dominions, without making him an example to all Ruſſians, who ſhall diſregard laws, however foreign, evidently founded on natural juſtice."

To form a *modern patriot* theſe rules are to be obſerved: he muſt oppoſe every meaſure of Government, however ſalutary, with the utmoſt violence. He muſt perpetually predict calamities to his country, and endeavour to perſuade the people that they already feel them. By ſophiſtical arguments, and artful inuendos, he muſt take care that every action of his Sovereign is miſrepreſented to the public—neceſſary exerciſe muſt be deemed waſting of time—aſſiduous attention to the *public welfare*, muſt be conſtrued into an attachment to individuals—laudable perſeverance into obſtinate tyranny—the proteſſion and ſupport of arts and ſciences into any thing but national advantage. This patriot muſt by all means be poſſeſſed of good lungs, a refractory temper, and a diabolical heart, without which he will never cut a figure. He muſt not be above haranguing a mob in the ſtreets; and if he becomes diſregarded in Parliament, and deſpiſed in the ſtreets, he muſt perſuade his party to *ſecede*, for it is an eſtabliſhed maxim in modern patriotiſm: "to ceaſe to act when you cannot act as you pleaſe;" he muſt then follow a Roman greatneſs of ſoul, by retiring in dudgeon, but never without having firſt *conſcientiouſly* acquainted his conſtituents with his intention, in the hope of being *perſuaded* to return to his *duty* in the ſenate; but if his conſtituents ſhould omit the performance of that ceremony, he muſt then have recourſe to another piece uf heroiſm, and ſhew his contempt of Government by ſuch a *patriotic* uſe of a piſtol, that he may juſtly be ſtiled the *ſelf-devoted*! He that ſhall purſue the ſteps, will be encouraged in the courſe of his patriotic peregrinations, with popular applauſe, public thanks, and the ineſtimable honour of local privileges, preſented in *golden-boxes!*

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 2.

"A few days ago the Count de Maurepas had a conference with King; the particulars of which are not of a nature to be communicated to the public: It is ſufficient to ſay, that the Miniſter, who is the relation and patron of M. de Monclar, requeſted alſo permiſſion to retire for the remainder of his life from the buſtle of the Court and public affairs. The Count de Vergennes, it is ſaid, had likewiſe entreated him to ſolicit the ſame favour for him. But his Majeſty has not granted the requeſt: and he repeatedly told M. de Maurepas, "That he had occaſion for his advice more than ever, and ſhould always place confidence in him." This nobleman, therefore, is determined, muſt continue in the buſineſs of the public, to the great joy of the nation."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 10.

"On Monday their was a grand conſultation at Verſailles upon affairs relating to the States of Holland. The King and all the principal officers of State were preſent, and it was not over until near nine in the evening, having ſat full ſeven hours. The Dutch Miniſter was introduced at ſeven, and made acquainted that ſix ſhips of the line, and five frigates, or more ſhips, would be at the Texel by the 20th of February at the leaſt."

Extract of a letter from Caen, in Normandy.

"Lights! lights! lights! was the general cry through the city, when the great aſtoniſhing news arrived that our troops were in poſſeſſion of Jerſey. Every houſe put out lights, there was nothing but illuminations.

"How tranſitory are the joys of this life! The candles were ſcarcely half burned down, when news arrived that the French *militia* had deſtroyed, or taken the *French regulars*.

"Never was there in this town, or any other town, ſuch a clattering of extinguiſhers: One half of the people who had no extinguiſhers, have burned their fingers and thumbs.

"The news of the *defeat* arrived juſt as the prieſts had begun to chaunt forth a *Te Deum* for the *victory*. It there was all out of tune, there was nothing but diſcord, and the thanksgiving intended for Heaven inſtantly changed into invocations for curſes upon the Engliſh.

"They were curſed in the chapels and the churches, in the great ſquares, and in the ſtreets; not a lane or blind alley in all Caen, but curſed the Engliſh in full chorus."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, by the way of Amſterdam, dated Nov. 8. 1780.

"I ſent you by the laſt packet as good an account of the loſs our Iſland ſuſtained by the late dreadful hurrican, as could then be obtained. In addition to that melancholy account I am to inform you, that to windward for near 12 miles in length there is not a plantation ſtanding; the ſugar grounds are covered with ſand of a yellow caſt, intermixed with white broken ſhells, above two miles from the beach; in ſome places above a foot thick; the ground cannot be worked again for three years to come, at leaſt.

"Monſ. le Caud's plantation, on which he had 400 negroes, and many of them were good workmen and artificers, joiners, carpenters, millwrights, &c. excluſive of his domeſtic and family, we thought had been ſaved from the fury of the gale, by lying in a valley; but to our great ſurprize, found the whole waſhed away, and fear every ſoul is loſt. Madame Caude was found dead between two rocks, quite naked, and buried.

"At the eaſt end of the Iſland was ſituated the convent of the St Eſprit, in which were boarded and educated, not only the daughters of the principal inhabitants of this iſland, but alſo of our other Weſt-India iſlands, and indeed ſeveral from Europe.

"At the time of its being deſtroyed, there were in it about 96 young ladies, ſome of whom were near 20 years of age; theſe alſo, with the whole of the convent, periſhed. Upwards of 80 of their bodies have been found, and buried.

Church duties are performed twice every day in the fort, for the ſouls of thoſe killed by the tempeſt, &c.

"The number of ſoldiers and officers, excluſive of thoſe in the hoſpital, who are miſſing, and ſuppoſed to have periſhed, are——Regulars—2 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 2 ſtaff, 16 ſerjeants, 9 drummers, 318 rank and file.—Militia, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file.—Total, 2 colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 2 ſtaff, 20 ſerjeants, 11 drummers, 408 rank and file."

Extract of a letter from the Brill, in Holland, Jan. 6.

"The Fiſhermen of this place are already moſtly laid up, and the men ſent to Helvoetſluys and Rotterdam, to go on board ſome men of war fitting out at thoſe places. This will be a heavy ſtroke on this town, which ſubſiſts almoſt wholly in catching and carrying fiſh to foreign markets, and ſo ſudden has been the ſtroke, that to avoid ſtarving, the poor have no other reſource but to engage in the public ſervice."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Jan. 6.

"The people in this part of Ireland are as mad after privateering as you can poſſibly be in England. Three new veſſels are now fitting in the Shannon; one of them, only of 60 tons, mounts 14 carriage guns. The pilot boats continue ſtill to cruize at the mouth of this harbour, expecting the Eaſt-India ſhips, for whom proviſions, &c. are providing."

Extract of a letter from St Mary's, Scilly, Jan. 10.

"There is no leſs than twelve ſail of Dutch merchantmen now lying in this harbour, and the two adjacent Iſlands, taken by four of our privateers of four guns each. Several of theſe prizes are very valuable, one eſpecially, which is ſaid to be worth upwards of twenty thouſand pounds, being above four hundred tons burthen, and laden with ſugar, indigo, and coffee, bound from Surinam to Amſterdam."

Extract of a letter from Southampton, Jan 17.

"This day was brought in here by the Swift privateer, a large Dutch ſhip, laden with wine, brandy, and other goods, bound from Nantz to the Weſt Indies. She was blown down the Engliſh Channel by a gale of wind, and is likely to prove a valuable prize."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 15.

"Arrived two Dutch doggers, laden with maſts, &c. from Amſterdam to Breſt, taken and ſent in by a letter of marque belonging to Guernſey.

"Alſo La Marechale, a French privateer, of eight guns and 36 men, taken by the Speedy privateer of Glaſgow, after an engagement of half an hour, in which the French loſt ſeven men, and had 10 wounded: The Speed had five killed, and eight wounded.

"This afternoon, paſſed by this port Sir James Wallace, in his Majeſty's ſhip Nonſuch and Monſieur, on a cruize."

Extract of a letter (received by expreſs yeſterday afternoon) from Captain Ferguſon, of the Hottentot privateer, to one of the owners.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the eighth inſt. being about 13 leagues W. S. W. of Uſhant, at ſeven A. M. ſaw three ſail upon my lee-beam, upon which I ordered my ſhip to be cleared, and got every thing ready for action, and bore down upon them. At half paſt ten they hoiſted Dutch colours: I fired a gun, and brought them to; ſpoke to them; they proved to be Dutchmen, from Holland to Cadiz, with maſts, yards, cables, &c. for the uſe of large ſhips, conſigned to the King of Spain. The leaſt of them is 450 tons burden, and all rarely laden.

"Am put into Torbay with my prizes, waiting your further orders for what port I ſhall ſend them for condemnation and ſale, which I am in hopes will produce us 40,000 l. at leaſt."

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this evening till near ſix o'clock. From the late heavy fall of ſnow, indeed, it was rather ſooner than could well have been expected; and we only mention it as an apology to our readers in town, for not being able to ſerve them with this paper ſo early as we could wiſh.

The ſafe arrival in Ireland, of all our Eaſt India fleet, amounting to no leſs than eleven ſhips, convoyed by four men of war of the line, and a fifty gun ſhip, muſt, at this critical period, not only greatly ſtrengthen the hands of Government, by adding a number of ſailors to our navy, but muſt likewiſe be materially beneficial to the commercial part of the country.—We had the pleaſure of laying before our readers, in laſt Saturday's *Mercury*, a liſt of the men of war and Eaſt-Indiamen arrived at Crookhaven, which agreeable and intereſting intelligence will not be found in any other paper publiſhed that evening.]

Extract of a letter from London, January 18.

"The affairs of our Government have been communicated, it ſeems, by thoſe little ſuſpected ſome few weeks ago; and within theſe laſt three days, a perſon, in a very high and public ſtation, has been found little better than a ſpy. This is no other than Monſ. S—t, the R——n Ambaſſador. For ſome little time, the Miniſtry have ſuſpected his Excellency to have been concerned in tranſactions highly unwarrantable, and derogatory to the ſtation he holds, and, in conſequence of the ſuſpicion ſo entertained, they have kept a proper watch upon his correſpondence. They had laſt week the good fortune to get into their hands a packet, directed by his Excellency to P——g, but intended for the information of the French Court. Upon this diſcovery, Monſ. S——s was ſent for to Lord S——t, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who ſpiritedly told his Excellency of the ſuſpicion he lay under, and that nothing of the kind would be ſuffered. We don't know what reply the Ambaſſador made, but the matter has been ſignified to the Court of R——a, and his Excellency's recal is much expected. This is the buſineſs upon which he has been cloſeted with the Secretary of State, and not on account of any advices he has had from his Court reſpecting the diſpute between Great Britain and Holland.

"Monſ. S—t was formerly Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, and narrowly eſcaped with his life from Conſtantinople, on account of a breach of faith, at the end of the late war between the Turks and Ruſſians. He was afterwards in the ſame quality at the Court of Sweden, and ſo diſguſted the Sovereign by his conduct, that he actually wrote to his Royal Miſtreſs, deſiring her to recal her Miniſter and ſend him another. The ſame *honourable office* that Monſ. S—t has taken upon himſelf, was intended for the late R——n Ambaſſador here, but he would not diſhonour himſelf by ſtooping to the intrigues of the French Court; 'he was born a nobleman,' he ſaid, 'and would live as one.'

"The diſpute between the M——r and the Lord C——r, regarding the appointment of the Dean of Briſtol, has grown into ſo ſerious a quarrel as to challenge their beſt friends endeavours to reconcile it. In conſequence of this, the Lord Chancellor is expected to reſign. Indeed, there are thoſe who ſpeak confidently of it, and ſay the event will take place in the courſe of a few days, but it is not ſaid who is likely to ſucceed him.

"It was this morning confidently whiſpered in the more intelligent circles of the Weſt End of the town, that Lord Mansfield would certainly reſign the Chief Juſticeſhip of the King's Bench, before the end of the week. The reaſon given by his Lordſhip's friends for ſo extraordinary an event is, that he is determined not to preſide at the trial of an unfortunate young Nobleman, who is expected to be arraigned in a ſhort time for high treaſon.

"There is no doubt but that the French are upon the point of making farther exertions in behalf of America. Private letters from France make mention, that Monſ. Treville is ſhortly to ſail from Breſt, with a powerful ſquadron, on board of which 10,000 troops are to be embarked. When thoſe arrive in America, the French Admiral is to ſail for the Weſt Indies; and Count Rochambeau is to join General Waſhington, when a general attack will be made upon the Britiſh troops under Sir Henry Clinton.

"The Court to-day at St James's, on account of its being the appointed anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth, was extremely crouded, but not the moſt ſplendid we have had for ſome years paſt. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, and her ſiſter, and the Counteſs of Cheſterfield, eclipſed the reſt of the ladies in the richneſs of their dreſſes, and elegance of their carriages. The Prince of Wales, with his ſuite, appeared at Court for the firſt time ſince his eſtabliſhment, and made a very grand appearance in his new equipage.

"The current report which prevailed within the Miniſterial circles this afternoon, was, that the two perſons of diſtinction, mentioned in the papers as having lately arrived from Holland, had delivered their credentials at the office of the Secretary of State for the Northern department (Lord Stormont's) immediately on their arrival, in conſequence of which they had the ſame morning a long conference with his Lordſhip. The contents have not tranſpired, but it is generally underſtood that they came with overtures for an immediate ceſſation of hoſtilities, preparatory to a diſcuſſion of the ſeveral points which gave riſe to the preſent rupture between the two nations.

"In confirmation of the above intelligence, it is ſaid, that a Cabinet order had been iſſued, directed to the Admiralty Board, enjoining that Board to iſſue no more letters of marque or repriſals againſt the Dutch, without further orders."

There is very little probability that the Mynheers will be able to ſucceed in their attempts to draw the neutral powers into the quarrel between the Republic and England. The ſecurity of commerce ſeems to be the object of the armed neutrality. The neutrals look for great advantages from the war between the Houſe of Bourbon and us; as they become of courſe the carriers of the former, if not of all the belligerent powers. Theſe advantages muſt now be much more conſiderable to Denmark, Sweden, and Ruſſia, as Holland ſhares them no longer. To take a part therefore in the quarrel, would be impolitic in the neutrals; as they would thereby defeat the very purpoſes for which they armed. As long therefore as ſelf-intereſt will ſway the cabinets of princes, which will be for ever, there is every reaſon to believe that Ruſſia will not engage in the preſent war, becauſe ſhe muſt gain infinitely more by ſtanding neuter.

The laſt Gazette account of the Jerſey affair was, if poſſible, more abſurd than the preceding one. The former did bear a name; but the latter comes from *no body*, is addreſſed to *no body*, and is conſequently the moſt extraordinary *official nothing* that ever was given to the public, on a matter of ſuch national importance!

Upon the 18th inſtant, died at Hamilton, Miſs St Clare, daughter to the late William St Clare, Eſq; of Roſlin.

Yeſterday arrived at Carron, the Frederica Carolina, bound from Koningſberg to Bourdeaux, laden with hemp and cordage, prize to the Paiſley-armed ſhip, fitted out from Carron to cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain. The Paiſley mounts twenty-two guns, 18 and 24 pounders, Carronades.

Since Saturday, the froſt has been very intenſe. A great deal of ſnow has likewiſe fallen ſince that time. This circumſtance, after ſo mild a winter as we have experienced, cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects to the country in general, particularly to the grounds ſown with wheat.

To-morrow, the Houſe of Commons meets. To-morrow, likewiſe, it is told, the trial of Lord George Gordon will proceed.

Mr SCOTT will deliver the remaining LECTURES ON ELOCUTION, in *St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd.* The *ſecond* Lecture will be given to-morrow evening; to begin preciſely at *half paſt ſeven.*

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

SOME time ago, I fell in with an agreeable party. The converſation turned moſtly upon the effect that the conqueſt of America would have upon the Britiſh conſtitution. I have ſince dipped a little into Monteſquieu. In this excellent author there are paſſages that I do not comprehend; there are a few that I think wrong; and, thank Heaven, there are many that I admire. You may, if agreeable, pay *him* the compliment of inſerting the following quotations in your paper.

Edin. Jan. 18. 1781. NERVA.

C. 8. B. 8. "Moſt of the European nations are ſtill governed by principles of morality. But if, by a long abuſe of power, or the fury of conqueſt, deſpotic ſway ſhould prevail to a certain degree, neither morals nor climate would be able to withſtand its baleful influence."

C. 19. B. 8. "A large empire ſuppoſes a deſpotic authority in the perſon who governs."

C. 7. B. 9. "The enemies of a great Prince, whoſe reign was protracted to an unuſual length, have very often accuſed him, rather, I believe, from their own fears, than upon any ſolid foundation of having formed and carried on a project of univerſal monarchy. Had he ſucceeded, nothing would have been more fatal to Europe, to his ancient ſubjects, to himſelf, and to his family. Heaven, that knows our true intereſts, ſerved him more by defeats, than it could have done by victories."

C. 4. B. 10. "What good might not the Spaniards have done to the Mexicans? They had a mild religion to impart to them, but they gave them a mad ſuperſtition: They might have ſet ſlaves at liberty, but they made free men ſlaves. They might have undeceived them with regard to the abuſe of human ſacrifices; inſtead of that, they deſtroyed them.

"Never ſhould I have done were I to recount all the good they did not, and all the miſchief they did."

I ſhould wiſh to know how this aſſertion was reliſhed at Madrid.

N.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

IMPROMPTU—*on viewing the elegant* HOUSE *and* GARDENS *of the* A. *of* YORK *at* Biſhopthorpe, *and obſerving a very mean* CHAPEL *adjacent, ſaid to have been built from his Grace's own Plan.*

WHAT Joy 'mongſt his Flock muſt this Paſtor create,
Whoſe pure Orthodoxy's no Fable;—
Who fattens his Friends in a Palace on plate,
And worſhips the Lord—*in a Stable.*

A TRAVELLER.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

WHEN Truth and Virtue whiſper to the Heart,
That conſcious honour has perform'd its part,
Why ſhould the crowd diſturb? their merit lies
In conſtant cenſure, or in low diſguiſe.
Was every grace of perſon and of mind
(By happy chance) in one bright form combin'd,
Still would Detraction find ſome cauſe of blame,
For ſcandal is a tribute due to fame.
Would'ſt thou, Clariſſa, taſte the heart-felt joy,
Which malice can't injure, nor wit deſtroy,
To real worth be every thought apply'd,
And Truth will grant what Envy had deny'd.
From reſignation each indulgence flows,
Not even ſcandal interrupts repoſe;—
Detraction's ſure defeat in ſilence lies,
Contemn its fury, and the Viper dies.

Edin. Jan. 15. L.

LEITH SHIPPING, Jan. 20—22.

ARRIVED,

Peggy of Leith, Steveaſon, from Ely, with grain.
Nelly of Dundee, Spink, from Dundee, with ditto.

SAILED,

Jean of Leith, Brown, for Glaſgow, with goods.
Peggy, Dawſon, for Alloa, with goods.
Lady Francis of Stromneſs, Ritchie, for Borrowſtounneſs.

WANTED againſt Whitſunday firſt, for the Mills of Haddington,

TWO MILLERS capable for both the flour and oat-meal making. None need apply but thoſe who have been in the practice, and are ſufficiently inſtructed in the above branches. They muſt bring along with them proper certificates of their character.

For further particulars, apply to the Deacon of the incorporation of Bakers in Haddington, or the mill maſter of ſaid mills.

Not to be repeated.

PASTEBOARDS.

THERE is juſt arrived, a Cargo of exceeding fine Engliſh ſummer-made PASTEBOARDS, which are to be ſold at WILLIAM CREECH's Warehouſe in the Old Aſſembly cloſe. No ſmaller quantity than half a hundred weight will be ſold.

GLASGOW and LEWIS HERRINGS.

ARRIVED at the Fiſh-Market, Cowgate Port, very fine HERRINGS, large and well cured, retailed at the following prices:

GLASGOW		LEWIS.	
Half Barrels,	18 s.	Half Barrels,	17 s.
Firkins,	9 s.	Firkins,	8 s. 6d.
Half Firkins,	5 s.	Half Firkins,	4 s. 6d.

Likewiſe, very fine COD SOOMS, in firkins, or by the pound.

HOUSES in Nicolſon's Street to be SOLD.

ON Thurſday the 1ſt day of February 1781, there will be expoſed to public voluntary roup and ſale, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

A TENEMENT OF HOUSES in Nicolſon-Park, conſiſting of a ground-ſtorey, three flats above the ſame, and garrets. Each of the lodgings contains three rooms and a kitchen, and has a convenient cellar under ground; with the benefit of a pump-well, and a back area in common for bleaching clothes.

The houſes, which have been built within theſe few years, are extremely well finiſhed, and will be ſhown by Mr Handyſide baker, Mrs Foy, Mrs Tenant, and Mrs Brodie, the preſent poſſeſſors.

The ſaid ſubjects will either be ſold together or ſeparately, as purchaſers incline; and for other particulars, apply to William Scott Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, and conclude a private bargain with ſuch as intend purchaſing previous to the day of ſale.

AT LONDON for LEITH,

The KING GEORGE,

JAMES BOYD Maſter,

Is now loading at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, and will ſail with the convoy from the Nore the 4th February.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

The FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOON Maſter,

For GEORGE RITCHIE,

Lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail with the convoy from the Nore the 4th February.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,

THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

Now lying at Hawley and Down's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods, and will leave London the 1ſt of February, to join the convoy at the Nore, which ſails the 4th of that month.

The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

Letters on buſineſs, directed to the Maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffee-houſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

THAT there is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Sheriff vintner at the Shore of Montroſe, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of January curt. between the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

That Sloop or Veſſel called the LOVE and FRIENDSHIP of Montroſe, which belonged to the deceaſed James Tweedale. She is about 40 tons burden, well found, and a faſt ſailer.

Forth and Clyde Navgation.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of Forth and Clyde Navigation falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament Houſe here, on the 6th (being the firſt Tueſday) of February next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament: But as the Court of Seſſion will then be ſitting, the meeting will adjourn to the Goldſmiths Hall.

SALE of MILLS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th of February next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

The LEASE (of which 336 years are to run) of the Mills commonly called "Collington Barley Mills," with the Houſes and Grounds thereto belonging, viz. A Corn Mill and Kiln, and a Barley Mill, all lately erected upon the beſt conſtruction, and in the moſt complete order, together with part of the machinery for a flour or other mill, with a ſeparate water wheel. Likewiſe a neat and commodious Dwelling houſe of three rooms and cloſets, a kitchen, cellar, milk-houſe, &c. three dwelling-houſes for ſervants, a good ſtable and hay-loft, and about five acres of land. The premiſſes are ſituated upon the Water of Leith, about three miles weſt of Edinburgh.

The Mills have excellent falls, and never in want of water. This circumſtance, and their nearneſs to Edinburgh, render them an object to thoſe concerned in any manufactory where great plenty of river water is neceſſary, and in which machinery going by water is employed.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at the Mills, with whom a private bargain may be concluded betwixt and the day of ſale, or by letter under cover to the keeper of John's Coffee-houſe.

DWELLING-HOUSE to LET.

TO be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to now or at Whitſunday next, The HOUSE of COMELY GARDEN, near the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, with or without ſuch parts of the Garden Ground as the tenant inclines.—There is an entry to the houſe through St Anne's Yards, and a carriage-road by the Abbeyhill.—The ſituation is exceedingly pleaſant; and the houſe, at a ſmall expence, may be made a very commodious dwelling-houſe.

For particulars apply to Ludovick Grant, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSE IN QUEEN's STREET.

TO be SOLD, That HOUSE in Queen's Street, New Town, poſſeſſed by Mrs Governor Wood, conſiſting of the two firſt Storeys, with Cellars, Back Court, and other conveniencies.

Apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THAT large and commodious LODGING,

of eaſy acceſs by an iron-railed ſtair, about the middle of Lady Stair's cloſe, Lawn-market, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Patrick Macdougall, the proprietor; conſiſting of dining room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, a large outer room, a handſome kitchen with two vents, three cellars, one of which neatly fitted up with catacombs; ſeveral cloſets, preſſes, and other conveniencies; the whole perfectly free of ſmoke and vermin.——The houſe is ſo laid out, that it may eaſily be converted into two lodgings, if a purchaſer inclines.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange coffeehouſe, on Thurſday the firſt of February next betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon,

A DWELLING HOUSE in the back of Beſs Wynd,

being the third and uppermoſt ſtorey of the ſecond turnpike from the head of the cloſe, conſiſting of three rooms, a kitchen, two garret rooms, a lumber garret, with cloſets, and other conveniencies, and a large coal cellar.—Robert Cairnton ſmith in Allan's cloſe, back of the Exchange, will ſhow the houſe; to whom purchaſers may apply.

The title-deeds are in the hands of John Moir writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within Jon's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 29th of January curt. betwixt the of five and ſix afternoon,

The HOUSE in St ANDREW's SQUARE,

New Town of Edinburgh, belonging to and lately poſſeſſed by Andrew Croſbie, Eſq; Advocate.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 24th day of January current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third

ſtorey of the Tenement of Land lying at the head of Cant's cloſe, Edinburgh, and fronting the High ſtreet, conſiſting of four rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Dattiſon.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 24th day of January 1781, betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon,

1. THAT SHOP in the Tenement of Land in Nicholſon's Park lately built by James Reikie wright, and preſently poſſeſſed by Daniel Auderſon carver, and likewiſe the Dwelling-houſe on the pround ſtorey of the ſaid tenement, poſſeſſed by Mrs Brown.

2. The Dwelling-houſe in the firſt ſtorey thereof preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs White.

3. And likewiſe that Dwelling-houſe in the 2d ſtorey, lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Stewart.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by the tenants; and for further particulars apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen.

LODGING IN JAMES'S COURT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, on Monday the 29th January inſtant, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That LODGING in James's Court, poſſeſſed by William Baillie, Eſq; advocate, being the fourth ſtorey from the court, in the eaſt entry, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, a kitchen, and three light cloſets on the firſt floor, and two bed-rooms and a large light cloſet that will hold a bed in the ſtorey above, entering by a ſtair within the houſe, beſides garret, cellar, and many other conveniencies.

The Houſe is well lighted, and commands a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect of the frith of Forth, and country adjacent, and free of ſmoke and vermin, and may be ſeen every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, between the hours of eleven and two.

Any perſon willing to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Mr Baillie between and the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday firſt, the 24th current, between the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon,

That LODGING or Dwelling-houſe, at the

foot or north end of Wardrope's Court, Edinburgh, which belonged to the deceaſed William Drummond of Callendar, bookſeller in Edinburgh and is now poſſeſſed by his widow, conſiſting of ſix rooms, kitchen, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies, and commanding a beautiful and extenſive proſpect to the north. The proven rent of this houſe is 22 l. and the upſet price put upon it by the Lords is now reduced ſo low as 150 l.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion, or in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars.

A LIEUTENANCY and ENSIGNCY to be ſold.

TO be diſpoſed of, upon reaſonable terms, a LIEUTENANCY and ENSIGNCY, in one of the Independent Companies now raiſing, under an officer who has ſerved ſeveral years in America.

For particulars, apply to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thurſday the 1ſt of February next, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE in James's Court,

Edinburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Duncan M'Millan, being the firſt ſtorey, eaſtmoſt entry, below the level of the Court, conſiſting of a kitchen and ſix rooms, three of them having a very pleaſant extenſive view to the north, with a cellar in the ground ſtorey below the ſame.

The houſe to be ſeen betwixt twelve and two o'clock every Tueſday and Friday.

For forther particulars, apply to John Haldane writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 24th of January curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, the following SUBJECTS:

I. That LODGING in Gavinloch's Laud, oppoſite the head of Forreſter's Wynd, being the ſixth ſtorey above the ſhops, conſiſting of 8 fire rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, poſſeſſed by Mr Graham, and which was formerly let in two ſeparate houſes at the rent of 24 l.

II. That LODGING, being the third ſtorey in the front of Milne's Square, entering by the ſcale ſtairs on the right hand, conſiſting of ſix fire rooms, with cloſets, kitchen, garret, two cellars, and other conveniencies, lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Murray, at the yearly rent of 36 l.

III. A HOUSE lying in the back part of the ſaid Square, being the ſecond ſtorey down ſtairs, and conſiſting of three fire rooms, with kitchen, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Leys, at the yearly rent of 8 l.

IV. Another HOUSE, being the uppermoſt ſtorey of the tenement lying on the north ſide of the High Street, entering by a fore ſtair within the ſtrait of the Netherbow, and conſiſting of two fire rooms, with kitchen, poſſeſſed by David Farquharſon, at the yearly rent of 8 l. ſterl.

V. That SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the ſouth ſide of the High Street, at the head of Dickſon's Cloſe, lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Maitland Bannantyne grocer, and now by Miſs Pillans, at the yearly rent of 18 l. ſterling.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 24th January 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and

Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMLAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the pariſhes of Gallaſhiels and Melroſe, and ſheriffdoms of Selkirk and Roxburgh reſpectively.

The eſtate pays in whole of groſs rent 565 l. Sterling. It holds of the Crown, except the lands of Williamlaw and Ladhopmuir, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh, and the proprietor has right to his teinds.

There is a good commodious houſe upon Fairnalie. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the eſtate.

If this eſtate does not ſell *in cumulo*, the lands of Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhop, paying of yearly rent 345 l. will be expoſed ſeparately.

For farther particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchelſon clerk to the ſignet, Carrubber's Cloſe, who will ſhew the progreſs of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of ſale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 25th day of January curt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the

pariſh of Abdie, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. ſterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no ſtipend or ſchoolmaſter's ſalary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black ſoil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Alſo, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. Theſe lands, including 91. 11s. 10 d. ſterling of feu-duty, and a converſion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. ſterling. They hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable ſoil, pleaſantly ſituated upon and near to the river Tay, oppoſite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neigbourhood, that upon the expiry of the preſent tacks, few of which have above ſeven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the preſent rent.

The rental, conditions of ſale, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THESE Lands of MAXTOUN, poſſeſſed by

John Finny tenant thereof, lying within the pariſh of Maxtoun, and ſhire of Roxburgh. The lands conſiſt of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 acres were infield land before the diviſion of the town and territory of Maxtoun.——Alſo, The Temple Lands of LSESUDDEN, poſſeſſed by —— Fiddes, 40 acres and upwards, lying in the pariſh of Leſſuden, and ſhire of Roxburgh.—The lands lie near the turnpike-road betwixt Melroſe and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved. They will be ſold together or ſeparately as may ſuit purchaſers.

For rental, titles, and other particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS to be ſet up in lots at lower upſet ſums.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh upon Thurſday the 8th day of February next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The LANDS in the territory of Eyemouth,

and county of Berwick, with the portion of Coldingham Common allocated as part and pertinent; and the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, belonging to James Turnbull merchant in Eyemouth, in the following lots: viz.

Lot I. The Field-lands, with the portion of the commouty in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 673 l. 15 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, being at the rate of twenty-three years purchaſe of the ſtock, and five years purchaſe of 1 l. 3 s. 10 d. 3-12ths of teind.

Lot II. The Tenement of Houſes and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents acquired from Sir James Hume in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 243 l. 12 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchaſe.

Lot III. The large Houſe poſſeſſed by James Turnbull and others, and the reſt of the Houſes in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debitor in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 383 l. 5 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of eleven years purchaſe.

The ſubjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly deſcribed and ſtated in the act and articles of roup, which may be ſeen, by applying to Alexander Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion, Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet; and perſons intending to purchaſe may alſo apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

THE very inconſtant and precarious ſtate of the Weather for ſome time paſt, has been productive of COLDS of a dangerous nature. As an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for this Complaint, and which has never been known to fail, when taken in proper time, SIR JOHN HILL's BALSAM OF HONEY is recommended, with that degree of confidence which its happy effects, for near thirty years paſt, ſufficiently juſtifies.

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY.

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. ſo frequent at this Seaſon.

THE experience of near thirty years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within theſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary. It is particularly recommended at this ſeaſon, as it cures a common cold in a few hours; and, if it be in the power of medicine to ſtop the ravage of that cruel diſeaſe the Conſumption, which cuts off ſuch numbers of our youth, this Balſam will effect it.

Of GEO. REID *may alſo be had,*

2. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESSIVE HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each boule.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their ſeheat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſantand effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or tharpoch. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe, and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

15. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

16. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. The WORM TINCTURE. A few drops of which, taken once or twice a-day, gradually deſtroy worms; clear the bowels of that ſlime which give them origin; and ſtrengthen the ſtomach and inteſtines, ſo as to prevent more being produced. Nearly one fifth part of the children born in Britain are killed by worms, or by the diſeaſes they occaſion: this phyſicians well know; and this may be prevented by the medicine now offered to the public, which is perfectly innocent, free from any grain of Mercury, or other metallic preparation, being the ſimple tincture of an herb; uſed many years in private practice, both in London and Germany, and now firſt made public. It is ſold at 2 s. a bottle.

22. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 1 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

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